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motion to correct his judgment based on a new Department of Justice Fast-Track Program. For the reasons discussed below, the Court denies Defendant's motion.

DISCUSSION

In general, a trial court does not have the authority to alter a sentence once it has been imposed. However, under 18 U.S.C § 3582(c)(2) a trial court may alter a sentence the defendant meets two criteria: (1) he must have been sentenced to a term of imprisonment based on a sentencing range that was later lowered by the Commission; and (2) the reduction must be consistent with the Commission's applicable policy statements." *United States v. Morales*, 590 F.3d 1049, 1051 (9th Cir. 2010), *cert denied*, 131 S. Ct. 207 (2010). The district court lacks jurisdiction if the defendant does not satisfy both requirements. *Id*.

Defendant's motion is denied because he fails to meet both of the above requirements. First, his request is based off of a policy of the Department of Justice, which policy did not alter or amend in anyway the sentencing range on which his sentence was based. Second, the policy at issue is a policy of the Department of Justice not the United States Sentencing Commission. Accordingly, the Court lacks jurisdiction to alter Defendant's sentence. Finally, Defendant's motion is in reality a second or successive § 2255 motion, which is not proper unless approved by the court of appeals. 28 U.S.C. § 2255(h). Therefore, the Court denies Defendant's motion.

CONCLUSION

Accordingly, and for good cause appearing,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendant's Motion to Correct Judgment (#47) is DENIED.

Dated: April 30, 2012

ROGER L. HUNT United States District Judge